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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/521,925	08/16/2005	Yoshinori Sato	NAGACO1.001APC	6147
20995 7590 05/13/2008 KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP 2040 MAIN STREET FOURTEENTH FLOOR IRVINE, CA 92614				
EXAMINER GWARTNEY, ELIZABETH A				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
4145				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
05/13/2008		ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

jcartee@kmob.com
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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/521,925

Applicant(s)

SATO ET AL.

Examiner

ELIZABETH GWARTNEY

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF 298)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 20050121
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: ____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1-2 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Li (WO 00/19837).

Regarding claim 1, Li discloses a gum base composition comprising biodegradable ingredients, wherein said biodegradable ingredients include a lactic acid polymer comprising a poly-L-lactic acid polymer and/or other lactic acid polymers (p.6/L24-25) having a glass transition temperature of higher than 50°C (see Tg of about 50°C – p.6/L19-20) in an amount of from 5% by weight to 60% (Example 21 – Preparation of Chewing Gum Base, p. 17/L1-12 by weight, and an emulsifying plasticizer in an amount of from 1% by weight to 20% by weight (i.e. see triacetin – Example 1, p. 13, L31-p.14/L4, Example 21 – Preparation of Chewing Gum Base, p. 17/L1-12).

Regarding claim 2, Li discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above. Further, Li discloses that the content of said lactic acid polymer is from 10% by weight to less than 50% by weight (see Example 22 – Preparation of Chewing Gum Base, p. 17/L1-12).

Regarding claim 10, Li discloses a method of producing a gum base composition comprising biodegradable ingredients (p.4/L29-31), which comprises steps of heat kneading and softening a lactic acid polymer (Example 21 – p.17/L1-9) comprising a

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poly-L-lactic acid polymer and/or other lactic acid polymers (p.6/L24-25) having a glass transition temperature higher than 50°C (see Tg of about 50°C – p.6/L19-20) in a pressure kneader (see sigma blade mixer - p. 10/L9-10), and homogenizing the resulting softened lactic acid polymer by adding an emulsifying plasticizer to it (see triacetin - Example 21), said biodegradable ingredients containing lactic acid polymers in an amount of from 5% by weight to less than 60% by weight (Example 22 – Preparation of a Gum Base, p. 17/L1-12).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under

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37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claims 3-9 and 11-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li (WO 00/19837) as applied to claim 1 above.

Regarding claim 3, Li discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above. Li also discloses the gum composition wherein said lactic acid polymer has a glass transition temperature higher than 50°C (Tg of about 50°C – p.6/L19-20)) and a crystallinity of 20% or less (see less than about 18% - p.3/L13-14). While Li does not disclose said lactic acid polymer has a weight average molecular weight of 50,000 to 200,000, the reference does disclose a weight average molecular weight of approximately 10,000 to about 500,000 g/mol- p.3/L5-6). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have selected the overlapping portion of the ranges disclosed by the reference because overlapping ranges have been held to be a prima facie case of obviousness. *In re Malagari*, 182 USPQ 549.

Regarding claim 4, Li discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above and a gum base wherein said lactic acid polymer is virtually a poly-L-lactic acid polymer (see poly (D,L- lactic acid) may have a D-isomer content from approximately 5% to about 95ml% - p.7/L9-11).

Regarding claim 5, Li discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above. While Li discloses a poly (D,L-lactic acid) (Abstract), Li fails to disclose a gum composition which contains no lactic acid polymers other than a poly-L-lactic acid

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polymer. However, Li discloses that poly (L-lactic acid) polymer is highly crystalline and has a high glass transition temperature (T_g) (p.6/L12, 17-18). Li discloses that when D-lactic acid is copolymerized with L-lactic acid, the resulting copolymers are less crystalline and have a lower T_g (p.6/L14-15, 18-20). Further, Li discloses that poly (D,L-lactic acid) polymer degrades faster than poly (L-lactic acid) polymer (p.6/L22-23). As degradation is a variable that can be modified, among others, by adjusting the D-lactic acid monomer ratio in poly (D,L-lactic acid) polymer, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have taken the D-lactic acid monomer out of the poly (D,L-lactic acid) used in the gum base of Li, to increase both T_g and crystallinity and thus decreasing the rate the gum base degrades. Further, by doing so, the gum will last longer while being chewed.

Regarding claim 6, Li discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above. Li does not explicitly disclose that said lactic acid polymer is a lactic polymer having a glass transition temperature (T_g) of 55 to 80°C. As disintegratability is variable that can be modified by adjusting said T_g, with said disintegratability increasing as the T_g is increased, the precise T_g of said member would have been considered a result effective variable by one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made. As such, without showing unexpected results, the claimed T_g of the lactic acid polymer cannot be considered critical. Accordingly, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have optimized, by routine experimentation, the T_g of the lactic acid polymers in the gum base of Li to obtain desired disintegratability of the gum (*In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d. 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980)), since it has been held that where the general conditions of the claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the

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optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. (*In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 223).

Regarding claim 7, Li discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above a gum base composition which contains an acetylated monoglyceride as said emulsifying plasticizer (p.9/L8).

Regarding claim 8, Li discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above. While Li does not disclose that the ratio by weight of said lactic acid polymer to said emulsifying plasticizer is from 90:10 to 80:20, the reference discloses that poly (D,L-lactic acid) can be softened (i.e. change elasticity) by a number of plasticizers (p.5/L6-9). Thus, the elasticity of the lactic acid polymer at room temperature is a variable that can be modified, among others, by varying the ratio by weight lactic acid polymer to emulsifying plasticizer and therefore, the ratio by weight lactic acid polymer to emulsifying plasticizer would have been considered a result effective variable by one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made. As such, without showing unexpected results, the heater diameters cannot be considered critical. Accordingly, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have optimized, by routine experimentation, the heater diameters in the apparatus of Takada et al. to obtain the desired heat capacity (*In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d. 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980)), since it has been held that where the general conditions of the claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. (*In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 223).

Regarding claim 9, Li discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above and a gum base wherein all ingredients of said composition are biologically degradable (p.4/L29-31).

Regarding claim 11, Li discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above. While Li discloses heating kneading a lactic acid polymer to between 50° and 130°C (p.11/L8), the reference does not explicitly disclose that the temperature of said pressure kneader is 120 to 130°C. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have selected the overlapping portion of the ranges disclosed by the reference because overlapping ranges have been held to be a prima facie case of obviousness. *In re Malagari*, 182 USPQ 549.

Regarding claim 12, Li discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above. Further, Li discloses a gum base wherein said lactic acid polymer is virtually a poly-L-lactic acid polymer (see poly (D,L- lactic acid) may have a D-isomer content from approximately 5% to about 95ml% - p.7/L9-11).

Regarding claim 13, Li discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above. While Li discloses a poly (D,L-lactic acid) (Abstract), Li fails to disclose a gum composition which contains no lactic acid polymers other than a poly-L-lactic acid polymer. However, Li discloses that poly (L-lactic acid) polymer is highly crystalline and has a high glass transition temperature (Tg) (p.6/L12, 17-18). Li discloses that when D-lactic acid is copolymerized with L-lactic acid, the resulting copolymers are less crystalline and have a lower Tg (p.6/L14-15, 18-20). Further, Li discloses that poly (D,L-lactic acid) polymer degrades faster than poly (L-lactic acid) polymer (p.6/L22-23). As degradation is a variable that can be modified, among others, by adjusting the D-lactic

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acid monomer ratio in poly (D,L-lactic acid) polymer, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have taken the D-lactic acid monomer out of the poly (D,L-lactic acid) used in the gum base of Li, to increase both Tg and crystallinity and thus decreasing the rate the gum base degrades. Further, by doing so, the gum will last longer while being chewed.

Regarding claim 14, Li discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above and gum base composition which contains an acetylated monoglycerides as said emulsifying plasticizer (p.9/L8).

Regarding claim 15, Li discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above. While Li does not disclose that the ratio by weight of said lactic acid polymer to said emulsifying plasticizer is from 90:10 to 80:20, the reference discloses that poly (D,L-lactic acid) can be softened (i.e. change elasticity) by a number of plasticizers (p.5/L6-9). Thus, the elasticity of the lactic acid polymer at room temperature is a variable that can be modified, among others, by varying the ratio by weight lactic acid polymer to emulsifying plasticizer and therefore, the ratio by weight lactic acid polymer to emulsifying plasticizer would have been considered a result effective variable by one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made. As such, without showing unexpected results, the heater diameters cannot be considered critical. Accordingly, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have optimized, by routine experimentation, the heater diameters in the apparatus of Takada et al. to obtain the desired heat capacity (In re Boesch, 617 F.2d. 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980)), since it has been held that where the general conditions of the claim

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are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. (In re Aller, 105 USPQ 223).

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Elizabeth Gwartney whose telephone number is (571) 270-3874. The examiner can normally be reached Monday - Thursday; 7:30AM - 5:00PM EST, working alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Basia Ridley can be reached at (571) 272-1453. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Gwendolyn Blackwell/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1794

/E. G./
Examiner, Art Unit 4145

